

Iraq Seems to Have Won Allegiance of Its Shiites Against Iran

By William Drostiak
Washington Post Service

NAJAF, Iraq — The simple wooden coffin is opened to expose the linen-wrapped corpse and borne aloft by grieving male relatives, followed by women in black shadow who wail and pluck at the funeral procession enters one of Islam's most sacred shrines.

The ritual has become a depressingly common event in this holy city, as the bodies of Iraqi Shiite soldiers are paraded by the burial site of Imam Ali, the Prophet Mohammed's son-in-law, who is considered the founder of Shia Islam.

The frequency of such funerals provides vivid if sober testimony that many Iraqi Shites have decided to fight and die for the secular government of President Saddam Hussein rather than heed the exhortations of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Iranian leader, who prayed at Ali's tomb every day during the 14 years he spent here in exile, has tried to export his Islamic revolution into Iraq and the Gulf Arab states by urging native Shiite populations to rise up and overthrow their oppressors.

The apparent reluctance of the Iraqi Shiite majority, who form 55 percent of the population, to follow the politics of fellow believers in Iran reveals an abiding nationalistic distrust of their Persian neighbors and an

intense disdain for the excesses of Ayatollah Khomeini's harsh fundamentalist rule.

It

also reflects the relative success, at least until now, of Mr. Hussein's "carrot and stick" strategy of courting the Shites with money to restore their mosques and improve their living standard while cracking down brutally on Shiite dissidents, who have used terrorism in their attempt to topple the Iraqi government.

Mr. Saddam's quest to win the allegiance of Shites through nationalism, if not religious, sympathies figured highly in the Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory nearly two years after he dispatched his forces into Iran at the start of the war with the aim of seizing full control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

Much of the Iraqi infantry is composed of Shites, who were said to have been dismobilized by the difficult and costly effort to capture and hold Iranian lands.

Since then, the political and military leadership in Baghdad has cast the war in terms of a struggle for national survival. As a result, the morale of Shites in the Iraqi front lines has improved, according to foreign military sources.

Mr. Saddam's government has also reaped an important measure of good will from its belated campaign to disperse the country's oil wealth to poor Shiite communities. Hospitals, playgrounds and mod-

ern housing projects have been built in many Shiite towns in the last three years, despite a war effort that costs more than \$500 million a month.

The gold-domed shrines at Najaf and Kerbala have been refurbished with crystal chandeliers and central air conditioning. Portraits of Mr. Saddam at prayer are prominently displayed to bolster the leader's Islamic credentials.

The Iraqi government has also managed to "nationalize the mosques," as a Western diplomat put it, by installing politically loyal clergymen in key posts of the Shia hierarchy.

"In many ways, Saddam has learned from the shah's mistakes," the diplomat said. "He can definitely make the claim that his government has responded to the needs of the Shites much more than was the case four years ago."

At that time, the Iraqi government feared the impact of the Iranian Revolution through the stirrings of the Shiite Dawa party, a clandestine fundamentalist group intent on promoting religious upheaval in Iraq. Mr. Saddam then expelled more than 100,000 Shites, many said to be of Persian origin, and directed the secret police to intensify its suppression of the Dawa party, which means "the call."

Its leader, Mohammed Bakr al-Sadr, and his sister were arrested and executed in 1980 on charges that

they plotted an assassination attempt against Tariq Aziz, Mr. Saddam's close adviser and the current foreign minister. Iraq accused the Khomeini government of directing the plot, a charge that many analysts cite as a cause of the war.

Iraqi police have continued to hunt down members of the Dawa party, and more than 600 have been executed since the war began, Western diplomats said.

Despite this, Dawa guerrillas have persisted in an intermittent campaign of grenade attacks and suicidal truck bombings, purportedly with the support and training supplied by the Khomeini regime.

Iraqi officials believe that the internal threat has been largely contained, but they admit that the Dawa terror campaign abroad may be difficult to control as long as the Khomeini regime intends to foment Islamic revolution throughout the Middle East.

Only last week, Iraqi authorities produced a 24-year-old Shiite named Sharif Abdel-Hussein Jassim, who it was claimed had received terror training at a camp in Ahwaz, Iran. He was seized in Baghdad, authorities said, shortly before he was to have attempted a series of bombings timed to Iran's latest war offensive. The authorities said he had intended to bomb the Foreign Ministry, as well as the embassies of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, France and the Soviet Union.

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Talks Deadlocked

EC agriculture ministers began two days of talks Monday on the 1984 farm budget and were quickly deadlocked on the proposed cuts in milk production. The Associated Press reported. Ireland has demanded to be exempted from the milk plan, which would cut production to the 1981 level, a 14 percent drop.

"I do not see a way out quickly," the French secretary of state for agriculture, René Souchon, said. Mr. Souchon said the French agriculture minister, Michel Rocard, the meeting's chairman, proposed to grant Ireland a 5-percent increase over its 1983 milk output of 5.3 million tons.

But the Irish agriculture minister, Austin Deasy, rejected it as too little, Mr. Souchon said, and instead asked for a 5-percent increase annually for four years. Sources said Mr. Deasy said he would invoke "vital national interests." Under EC rules, a member can block any measure it feels threatens its national interests.

The farmers said prices set tenta-

tively last week giving them a 5-percent increase did not cover production costs or inflation. They are also angry about proposed cuts in milk production that they said will severely affect France's large dairy sector.

On the Mediterranean coast, a group of about 100 winegrowers used a bulldozer to shovel out ballast from a section of railroad track linking southeast France to Spain. Rails were left hanging loose along about 100 meters of track.

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Kießling Leaves Bonn Army

The Associated Press

NEUSTADT, West Germany — General Günter Kießling retired from the West German military with full honors Monday, expressing "satisfaction" that he had been cleared of allegations that he frequented homosexual bars in Cologne.

The demonstrations were called to coincide with a meeting in Brussels of EC agriculture ministers.

The farmers said prices set tenta-



A French riot policeman stood next to a farmer carrying a milk container during a farmers' EC protest in Blois.

EC Seeks Financial Scenarios

(Continued from Page 1)
provide any necessary cash at their June summit.

It will run out of money, probably in the fall, if there is no agreement by June to ensure additional funds this year.

But commission officials say they are confident that governments will not allow the community to be humiliated by going bankrupt.

British Pessimism

Britain holds out little hope of a quick breakthrough in the EC's

budget deadlock at a meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels Tuesday. Reuters reported from London.

A senior aide to Mrs. Thatcher said Monday: "The most we can hope for is that the talks do not go backward and that some modest progress is made."

The aide said it was important that the progress already made at the summit should not unravel. "If the foreign ministers can build on that, then that will be an achievement," he said.

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The turnout shows that "the citizens of El Salvador want freedom, cherish the goals of a democratic society, and they are determined to have it," he said. "They do not want to be ruled by terror."

Senators William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, the other co-chairman, called the turnout "a real civics lesson for those of us in North America."

Voting in El Salvador is mandatory and those who fail to vote can be fined up to \$20, a significant sum in a country where the average annual income is \$475.

Both Mr. Roth and Mr. Wright blamed the delays and problems that kept thousands of Salvadorans from voting on an overzealousness by election officials to assure a clean election. They said they did not think the number of people prevented from voting was sufficient to have affected the outcome.

Balloons, ballot boxes and election officials were four hours or more late arriving at some polling places and thousands of Salvadorans left in disgust, often after having waited since dawn to vote.

There were widespread reports of people being allowed to vote

among 28 foreign delegations here to watch the voting.

The U.S. House majority leader, Representative Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, a co-chairman of the U.S. delegation, said a 70-percent turnout would be "a highly acceptable result . . . higher than we have seen in the United States."

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Mr. Wright ordered Mr. Bojorquez out of the computation center and put in two armed guards to make sure that he did not return, an election commission spokesman said. The other technicians also left, closing the center. However, operations resumed Monday.

U.S. election observers projected a total vote of 1.3 million out of the 1.8 million who had been expected to vote.

The United States, the primary supporter of El Salvador in its fight against the rebels, contributed \$10 million to help pay for the computer and compile the registration list. The 30 American observers were

without being listed on the elections register, which prompted the Democratic Action Party to consider asking that the Central Election Commission void the Sunday vote.

The grand leap in South Korean church membership began in the 1960s, particularly among the better educated and more affluent. Those who try to explain why this was so acknowledge that they cannot be sure they are right.

"Traditionally, Korean people like to believe in something," said Lee Jung Bae, director-general for religious affairs in the Ministry of Culture and Information. Buddhism, many argue, has become a relatively weak social force.

Some think the prominence of clergymen in the anti-Japanese resistance enhanced the church's reputation. Favorable views of Westerners, especially Americans after World War II, may have made it easier to accept the West's religion.

As practiced in South Korea, Christianity is flecked with traces of folk religions such as shamanism, which stresses spirituality's more discernible benefits. Shamans usually women, intercede on behalf of their clients with good spirits and exorcise evil ones.

In a similar manner, Christian prayer sometimes takes a "mechanistic approach," according to Horace Underwood, assistant to the president of Yongsan University, a Presbyterian school. "If you say it enough and pester the Lord enough, then he's going to do it."

This underlying pragmatism troubles many clergymen, as does a tendency to concentrate more on increasing church memberships than improving the quality of worship. In a Gallup Poll taken last year, 62.8 percent of South Korean Christians surveyed said social work should be their church's primary mission, but only 16.7 percent thought that it actually was.

■ East Bloc Holds Maneuvers

BERLIN — East German, Polish and Soviet forces began five days of military exercises called Jing 84 in southern East Germany on Monday, the East German news agency ADN said.

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Israel-Egypt Ties Cool 5 Years After Peace Pact

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel, on the fifth anniversary of the signing of its peace treaty with Egypt, was preoccupied Monday with domestic politics rather than with the frosty state of its relations with its largest Arab neighbor.

While public attention focused on the timing of parliamentary elections planned for later this year, officials noted that the bopes that accompanied the signing of the treaty had not been fulfilled.

However, the officials also emphasized that the treaty itself appears strong and has given Israel an unprecedented sense of peace with the Arab state that once posed the largest single threat to it.

Dan Meridor, the cabinet secretary, said Sunday that it was no "small matter" to Israel that "we have had peace with Egypt for five years" and that "the military annex of the treaty is generally holding."

David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, told foreign correspondents here last week: "The peace treaty stands firm, but we criticize the lack of warmth in the relationship. There are still many people of small minds in Egypt who do not appreciate the great step taken by President Sadat and who seek to undermine that step by vicious articles in the Egyptian press."

The peace treaty with Egypt has never flowered into the "normal relations" many Israelis had hoped for: Serious disputes between the two countries remain — for example, over setting the border at Taba, where Egypt charges that Israel has violated the peace treaty in opening a luxury hotel that was under construction during the peace talks.

Trade, tourism and other contacts between the two countries have never approached the level sought by Israeli officials.

Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon marked what officials here and in Egypt acknowledge was a low point in relations since the treaty was signed in 1979. After the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut in September 1982, Egypt recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv in what the Israelis charge is a violation of the treaty.

Egyptian officials say Israel can neither expect the return of the ambassador nor an improvement in relations until it withdraws its troops from Lebanon.

Israeli officials complain frequently about the "cold peace" with Egypt but appear careful not to risk a further deterioration in relations.

However, the results of the treaty with Egypt, and Lebanon's recent abrogation of its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, have intensified the debate here over the risks involved in making peace with other Arab states.

The debate is likely to grow during the upcoming parliamentary election campaign. In particular, the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir can be counted on to single out recent statements by King Hussein of Jordan to bolster

the three-day meeting was organized by the Freilin resistance movement and a committee for the protection of the rights of the Maabere people in East Timor. A resolution was passed backing Freilin peace proposals and rejecting any talks between Portugal and Indonesia that do not include Freilin.

Human rights groups say 100,000 to 200,000 Timorese have died since 1975 from hunger, disease and torture and in fighting.

■ Conference Urges East Timor Talks

Reuters

LISBON — An international meeting on East Timor ended here Sunday night with a call for a negotiated solution to the future of the former Portuguese colony, which was invaded and annexed by Indonesia in 1975.

British and Chinese negotiators refused to comment on the three-hour meeting. Diplomats said, however, that the announcement by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that he would visit Beijing in mid-April, as well as recent optimistic statements by Chinese officials, could indicate a preliminary announcement on the future of the territory would be made in early summer.

Chinese leaders have said that Hong Kong would be run by Hong Kong people as a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China from 1997 for at least 50 years after Britain's 99-year lease on most of the territory expires.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italy to Station Missiles on Schedule

ROME (UPI) — Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini announced Monday that the first U.S. cruise missiles will be operational on Sicily by the end of the week, as scheduled.

Making the announcement to the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Spadolini did not say immediately how many of the nuclear weapons would be activated, but the Italian press put the number at 16.

Mr. Spadolini said the first group of cruise missiles would be operational "within the current month of March, as was foreseen and announced." He called the development "a first concrete, but very limited, response to Soviet superiority." Italy pledged in 1979 to station 112 of the medium-range missiles as part of NATO's response to a

Reagan's Year-Old 'Star Wars' Effort Continues, but in Scaled-Down Form

By Charles Mohr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A year after President Ronald Reagan proposed a defense against ballistic missiles, advisers in his administration seem to have succeeded in making it a go-slow effort with relatively limited goals.

This has not stifled argument about the feasibility or desirability of Mr. Reagan's proposal, made in a televised speech March 23, 1983, to try to create a workable missile defense. The program now has an official name, the Strategic Defense Initiative. Some of the president's close advisers call it "Star Wars," suggesting the exotic and currently unattainable technology that could destroy missiles in flight.

In the 35 years since the Soviet Union detonated its first nuclear weapon, the United States has relied entirely on a policy of deterring nuclear war by producing weapons to retaliate if the Soviet Union attacked.

Mr. Reagan's speech raised the possibility of a system that would attempt to shield the United States from any such attack. Critics quickly protested that this could invite pre-emptive war if the Russians felt that their own nuclear forces had been disarmed.

The relatively modest nature of the program so far, and the ambiguity about its goals, can be seen in

congressional testimony and comments by officials.

Richard D. DeLauer, the undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, told Congress this month: "No decision has been made to develop and deploy any weapons or other elements of the potential system. Our state of

NEWS ANALYSIS

knowledge of the relevant technologies is inadequate."

He added that the effort was meant to find evidence "for an informed decision" by the early 1990s whether to pursue a real missile defense system.

Mr. DeLauer also testified that defensive technologies could potentially "enhance deterrence and help prevent nuclear war by reducing significantly the military utility of Soviet pre-emptive attacks" and undermining Soviet confidence about nuclear war.

That rationale, for even a modestly increased research program that will cost about \$2 billion in the next fiscal year and \$24 billion from 1986 to 1989, strikes both supporters and foes of nuclear defense as what one scientist called "a giant step backward" from the administration's original goal of a technically "reliable" defense.

The administration specialists embraced advice last summer from a study panel on defensive technologies. The panel said the new program should concentrate on the most advanced, if also the most remote, technologies.

The study team and administra-

monished Mr. DeLauer, saying there was an "enormous difference" between a system so technically capable that it could intercept almost all missiles fired at the United States and a leaky missile defense that only enhanced current deterrence.

Holding that concepts were important and that the public believed Mr. Reagan had been promising physical protection, Mr. Nunn said that "when they walk up and find out that's not what we are doing they may have a change of heart" about supporting the plan and its expenditures.

Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, admitted to Mr. Nunn that researchers had to "silver-gold or platinum bullet" in sight for use against missiles.

Another senior Pentagon official said that if it was ever built, the defense system would not soon render offensive nuclear weapons "impotent or obsolete," as Mr. Reagan's speech had suggested. "It could happen in the 21st century, but that is a different world," the official said.

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Sam Nunn

Brazil Drought: Hunger and Politics

Pride, Red Tape Apparently Blocking Aid to Northeast

By Marilise Simons
New York Times Service

RECIFE, Brazil — A severe drought, now in its sixth year, is causing widespread devastation across northeastern Brazil, but bureaucratic problems and a feeling of national embarrassment appear to be standing in the way of needed international assistance.

Although this poor and semi-arid region has long suffered dry spells, the present disaster in nine states in the northeastern bulge of Brazil is considered the worst in the country's recorded history, with almost total loss of crops in the area in the last year. Foreign aid experts here are comparing the harm done to human life and nature with that caused by the current great drought in sub-Saharan Africa.

It is killing adults and children, cattle and crops, and tens of thousands of people continue to flee the area. Members of a team from the

International Committee of the Red Cross told diplomats on a recent visit that they had seen "severe and irreversible medical damage" on a large scale. They said that in recent months infant mortality rates in some of the worst-hit areas had jumped to 250 deaths per 1,000 births, "higher than almost anywhere else in the world."

The drought is eating away at nature in the nine states. According to the government, it has now affected in some way 25 million of the more than 30 million people living in the region.

Of those 25 million, the government believes 15 million are suffering directly from hunger and thirst. The nine states affected are Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piauí and Maranhão, which hold one-fourth of Brazil's 120 million people.

They also involve the complex means to find and to track missile targets and to aim such weapons accurately. Ultrahigh-speed data processing equipment would be needed to control and manage the whole system.

Members of the study team and some officials said it was preferable to concentrate on the technologies that are still not fully demonstrated because they offer the best chance of destroying Soviet missiles in the brief period between the launching and the shutdown of the missile rocket motor. In the case of the American MX, this would be 155 seconds.

"drastic action" by the government, several opposition legislators have announced that they will start their own campaign to seek food from foreign donors.

Over the last year food offers have been made by a number of countries and organizations, including the United States, Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the Red Cross, according to foreign aid officials, but they have remained in what one official called "the talking stage." Only a shipment of 2,000 tons of rice has arrived from Suriname.

The situation is that Brazil is a rich country," said a foreign diplomat. "It can handle its own problems, so foreigners get caught in the red tape."

Since early this year, with food shortages worsening and people living on cactus and sugar water, sporadic looting at markets and warehouses has occurred in the vast region. The government's emergency public works program, set up to keep the people of the region alive, has swollen to include 2.7 million workers, who barely survive on wages of \$12 a month.

The government's relief efforts include a fleet of more than 5,000 water trucks, which cross the "emergency zone," visiting its 887 towns and villages. In February, an official spokesman said, the government spent more than \$40 million on food aid and the emergency work gangs, which in many places offer the only remaining employment opportunities.

Church and health workers with firsthand knowledge of life on the depopulated scrublands, known as the *sertão*, said that many adults and children were dying of weakness and dehydration as the drought continued. There are no detailed statistics or reliable estimates of the number of drought victims. It is easier to get statistics about the loss of cattle and crops than about human deaths.

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Study Hints EDB Substitute Is Also a Carcinogen

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Initial laboratory results on methyl bromide, now being used as a substitute for the cancer-causing ethylene dibromide (EDB) to kill insects on milling equipment and citrus fruit, indicate that it, too, is a powerful carcinogen, according to Environmental Protection Agency officials.

The study, conducted in the Netherlands, strongly suggests that methyl bromide has cancer-causing properties very similar to those of EDB, said Richard Johnson, head of the agency's EDB task force.

The study was a short-term experiment on rats being conducted for another purpose. But when researchers found cancers in rats autopsyed after just 13 weeks, they forwarded the results to a scientific journal. California scientists al-

ready have reported to the Environmental Protection Agency that methyl bromide is showing up in citrus fruits from Florida at levels up to four times greater than the agency has deemed acceptable for EDB. Methyl bromide, like EDB, enjoys an long-standing exemption from residue limits under food safety laws.

The findings confirm the fears of agency officials, who have frequently warned that banning EDB might prove to be little more than a superficial solution to a serious problem.

"I am concerned that we are merely exchanging the devil we know for the one we don't know," the agency's administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, said last month, before announcing sharp restrictions on EDB's use as a fruit fumigant.

According to Mr. Johnson, the producers have 90 days to review that letter and six months to start collecting the information. Until the information is received, the

agency will have little evidence to support a residue limit on methyl bromide in milled grains or fruit.

Meanwhile, recent laboratory tests have cast a cloud over the last remaining pesticide used to kill root-eating nematodes.

EDB was banned for use in the soil in September after tests showed that alarmingly high levels of the chemical were growing up in drinking water supplies. Officials in Florida and other states were counting on Telope II, a Dow Chemical Co. product, to replace EDB in their nematode control programs.

But Dow has withdrawn Telope II for that use after seeing preliminary results of a study showing that it caused a significant number of rare urinary tract cancers in laboratory animals.

Hart, Mondale and Television: Turning on the 'Hit' Machine

(Continued from Page 1)
responded, "I'm not imitating anyone."

That interview was a media event in itself. Mr. Mudd seemed unusually aggressive and accusatory, asking such questions of Mr. Mondale as, "Why do you think Senator, so many politicians are phony today?" and, of Mr. Mondale, "When are you going to get rid of him?"

Mr. Hart answered all of them calmly, except for once exclaiming, "Oh, Mr. Mudd, please!"

Mr. Mudd defended his interviewing techniques the next day, after the network received more than 200 calls protesting them. "People have gotten so used to soft, pappy questions in interviews like this that when they hear firm and brisk questions, it's such a shock that they don't know what to make of it," Mr. Mudd said.

While it appeared that Mr. Hart's popularity did not suffer as a result, the Mudd interview nevertheless seemed to signal a new "get tough" policy toward Mr. Hart, who had been enjoying a kind of bewildered deference from the press. Although the Hart forces saturated Illinois with TV commercials, he lost that primary to Mr. Mondale.

Did TV news "create" Gary Hart?

"Oh no—that's silly," said Reverend Frank, president of NBC News. "The television was actually late on Gary Hart. The media generally were late and television follows the

other media. The New York Times and The Washington Post were behind on Hart and, as everyone knows, television reporters of a very high income level are paid to read The New York Times and The Washington Post."

Mr. Frank said Mr. Hart was new in part because he was new. "What the hell is news? News is what surprises you, what is out of the ordinary or defies your expectations. There's a public phenomenon out there and it seems we are duty-bound to report it. We are at least as surprised by the Hart phenomenon as the public is."

Sander Vanocur, chief political correspondent for ABC News, says Jimmy Carter was considered a television-generated personality just as Mr. Hart is now. It is natural for reporters to gravitate toward such people, Mr. Vanocur says.

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The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson making a weekend campaign speech. Wednesday he will appear in a televised debate with fellow candidates Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale.

Woman Is Seized at the White House

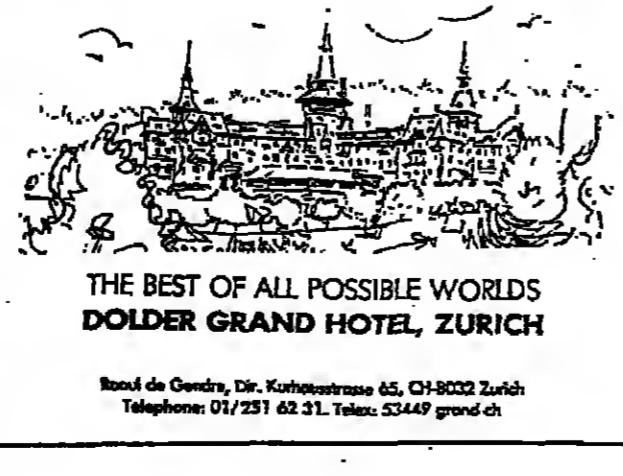
United Press International

WASHINGTON — A woman was apprehended here and later admitted to a psychiatric hospital after approaching the White House and speaking to Secret Service officers who considered she was a danger to herself and others.

A Secret Service spokesman, Michael Tarr, declined to identify the woman, who was apprehended Sunday at the northwest gate of the White House, because she was neither charged nor arrested. In a se-

cret incident somewhere away from the White House, a man was also apprehended and taken by authorities to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a psychiatric facility, Mr. Tarr said.

Four persons had been taken into custody near the White House over the preceding 10 days for threatening or strange behavior. They included a man accused of waving a samurai sword outside the White House, who was freed on \$500 bond Saturday but ordered to undergo psychiatric evaluation.



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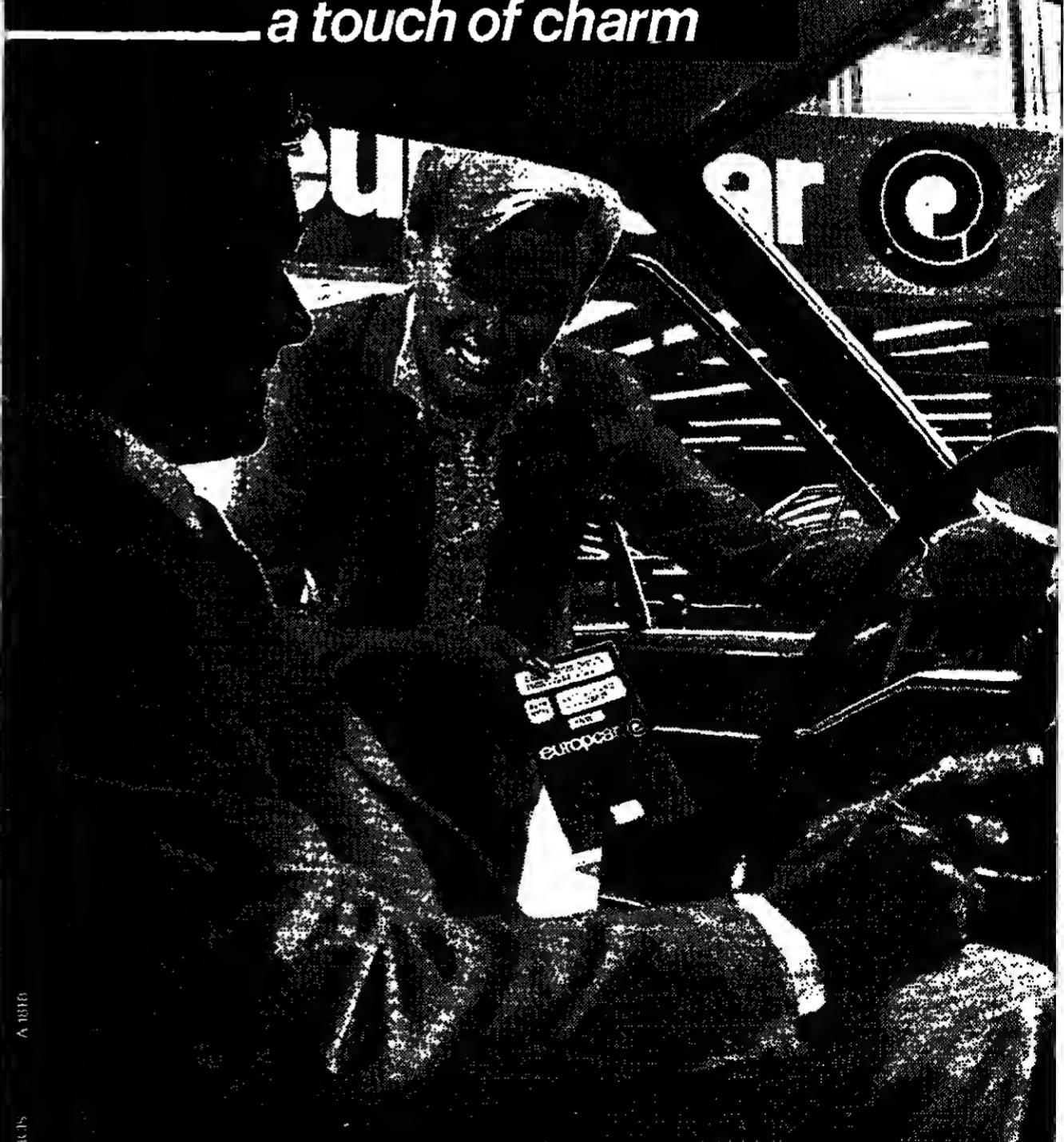
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

How European Is Britain?

The long, rancorous quarrel within the Common Market has now brought it to an impasse, and even perhaps to the possibility of some sort of partial dissolution. It is being slowly forced to a resolution, as political issues often are, by a financial crisis. The Common Market spends most of its revenue on agricultural subsidies, and because they are too high, it is running out of money. But before the 10 countries that belong to the Common Market can take up its budget, they have to solve the British grievance. Britain, in the person of its prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, now stands squarely in the path demanding a solution before the 10 proceed to anything else.

It is quite true that cost allocation formulas are extremely unfair to Britain, which, as one of the poorest members, now pays the second highest contribution. But it is also true that Britain joined 11 years ago knowing what those formulas were. The British assumed at the time that, once inside, they would be able to work something out. They underestimated the importance of the agricultural subsidies to the politics of the continental countries.

To Britain, which two centuries ago ended the painful process of consolidating its agriculture into a small number of highly efficient farms, the Common Market's farm price supports are an outrage and an affront to reason. To the continental Europeans, among whom

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

For a Quick Compromise

Margaret Thatcher says she will not approve this year's European Community budget unless Britain gets a \$1.3-billion rebate. François Mitterrand of France counters that it should have something less. Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald warns that not a penny of it can come from Ireland's dairy supports.

To most Americans, the Common Market's budget crisis seems as remote as rugby rankings in New Zealand. The details are indeed startling: Only a few hundred million dollars separate the feuding parties. What is worrisome is that the budget stalemate epitomizes a greater malaise. European nations, stressed by a long recession, are becoming increasingly reluctant to sacrifice for the cause of unity. That should matter a lot to Americans.

On its face, the crisis is about farm supports and who should pay for them. To keep domestic political peace, some EC members, notably France, Italy and Ireland, want to maintain the incredibly high commodity prices guaranteed to Europe's farmers. West Germany, no friend of an agricultural policy that makes it pay added billions of dollars each year, supports gradual reforms. Mrs. Thatcher wants rapid reductions in the subsidies and, means while, a reduction in Britain's burden.

She is right on the merits. Like America's farm supports, the EC's \$15-billion agricultural policy is an expensive disgrace. It enriches a tiny minority, encourages inefficient produc-

tion and has become an increasingly serious irritant to relations with efficient food-exporting countries. But what The Economist calls Mrs. Thatcher's "blunt as a truck" style has obviously made compromise difficult.

The crisis may be resolved when the EC foreign ministers meet this week. But the fact that it has dragged on for a year, deranging three summit conferences, suggests that the member nations have grown complacent.

The Community was meant to be a first step toward a common government. That goal remains remote. But the EC has made substantial achievements — elimination of trade and travel barriers, cooperation in industrial planning. Limited economic integration has forced backward industrial sectors to modernize, feeding the engine of European growth. Economic success, in turn, has helped minimize internal political strife, serving the NATO alliance. Some of these benefits might have come through other arrangements. Some, like the European Monetary Union, in fact did. But it would be foolish to believe that the cause of economic integration and the alliance it serves can survive without effort.

One hopes that the casual talk in Brussels about the coming collapse of the Community will scare Europe's leaders into a quick compromise. It certainly has scared the Communists' friends on this side of the Atlantic.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Indonesia's Cambodian Move

Indonesia has been active in seeking a comprehensive and just political settlement for the Cambodian question. The question is complex, having the backgrounds of hereditary enmity between Cambodia and Vietnam and between Vietnam and China. To top it all, China and the Soviet Union seek to strengthen their respective influence in that region.

Indonesia and other ASEAN countries are not party to the Cambodian conflict but try as individuals and as a group to assist finding a solution through bringing both conflicting parties to the conference table.

— The Indonesian Times (Jakarta).

Too much should not be read into the Indonesian initiative, which began when General Benny Mardani, commander of Indonesia's armed forces and a confidant of President Suharto, said in Hanoi that China, not Vietnam, posed a threat to Indochina's security.

While the Southeast Asian countries are understandably worried about Vietnamese expansionism, it is apparent that they are faced with a fait accompli in Cambodia.

But the ASEAN countries are particularly susceptible to pressures from Beijing and Washington, perhaps even more than Hanoi, of late, has been to Moscow's arm-twisting. Given this scenario, some amount of skepticism must be expressed regarding the hope of seeing regional solutions to regional problems.

— The Statesman (New Delhi).

A 'Rare Chance' for Filipinos

The parliamentary election in the Philippines on May 14th offers a rare chance for

the Manichi Daily News (Tokyo).

FROM OUR MARCH 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Land Slips on Canal Project

PANAMA CITY — A big slide has taken place in the embankment of the railroad near Gatun (on the Panama Canal project). A section of a fill 300 feet long has settled about thirty feet. The embankment had reached practically its final height of ninety-five feet above the sea level, having the full width required throughout nearly the entire length. This slide is identical with others that have taken place. The heavy rock dumped there has settled, displacing the soft mud and clay below. In previous slides here the movement was eastward towards the hills of the Gatun ridge, indicating that the wide, flat slope built along the west side of the embankment had stopped movement in that direction.

1934: Giant Mirror May Be Marred

CORNING, New York — The years of work in designing, moulding and perfecting the 200-inch mirror for the world's largest telescope may go for naught after an accident (on March 26) during the pouring of molten glass, when several cores in the mould broke and floated to the surface, possibly to mar the perfection of the giant reflector which is scheduled for use at the Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California. Engineers in charge of the delicate task of pouring 40,000 pounds of molten glass heated to 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit decided to fish out the cores, but it will be nearly three years before it will be known whether the mishap has caused any imperfection, as it will require that length of time before the grinding and polishing of the mirror can be completed.

The attention that China lavished on Mr. Nakasone, whose four-day state visit has come just a few weeks before a scheduled China tour by President Reagan starting in late April, underscored Beijing's need to secure a political ally and economic benefactor in Asia.

The economic and political effects of increasingly close links between the two countries are far-reaching.

In the economic sphere, the huge credit is only the latest example of the importance Japan attaches to China's enormous market. In the past decade trade between China and Japan has grown tenfold. As China's largest trading partner, Japan accounts for 25 percent of total Chinese imports and exports of about \$40 billion. China, meanwhile, counts for less than 5 percent of Japanese trade.

Moreover, China looks to Japan to provide the technology and expertise that will fuel Beijing's massive modernization drive. The \$2-billion loan Mr. Nakasone brought is to be used by China to buy Japanese equipment.

Japan alone has supplied well over 50 percent of the foreign-built industry in China, emphasizing support for China's energy development. Tokyo has sponsored several major coal projects with an eye to future imports.

Viewed geopolitically, the friendship between the world's most populous country and Asia's most economically powerful one is a central element influencing U.S.-Soviet competition in the Far East. The expansion of Soviet nuclear missile forces in the East is an explicit threat to both China and Japan.

The Soviet military buildup in Siberia, Japan believes, is a direct reaction to the Chinese-Japanese peace accords signed in 1978. Despite recent efforts by Moscow to reduce tension with Beijing, indications are that China remains deeply suspicious



The Holocaust: A Small People Unheard

By Arthur J. Goldberg
and Arthur Hertzberg

This is the second of two articles in which former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Goldberg and Rabbi Hertzberg, professor of history at Columbia University, summarize conclusions of a review of the action of American Jewish groups to promote the rescue of Jews from Nazi-occupied Europe.

But American Jewry was caught in a double trap, made up of its fears for itself, in a still anti-Semitic America, and of its cautious political attitudes fashioned by many centuries of diaspora. In fact, those attitudes worked relatively well in the first phase of Hitlerism before the onset of the war. Quietly, without frontally assaulting American opinion and despite unfriendliness in some American consulates in Europe, many tens of thousands were admitted to the United States.

The war years, when the mass killings took place, were hard times in which to change attitudes.

The questions are, therefore, whether those delegations pressed hard enough and whether they mounted sufficient public outcry to lend their attention to the plight of European Jewry.

Their Hebrew Committee for National Liberation, and its later offshoots, did not rescue anyone, but its public outcry was the most strident of all. Pressure from the Bergson group was a factor in the American government's decision in 1944 to create the War Refugee Board. That board was permitted to ignore provisions of laws against trading with the enemy and was instrumental in saving tens of thousands of Jews.

Nonetheless, the major factor in the formation of the War Refugee Board was the pressure on President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., who had become increasingly persuaded that the State Department was obstructionist, and increasingly outraged at the facts about the destruction of European Jewry kept mounting.

Since it is incontrovertible that American Jewish leaders, like the British and American officials to whom they had appealed, knew from the beginning what was going on in Nazi-occupied Europe, why was so little done?

Despite his oft-proclaimed Zionism, Winston Churchill had his mind on other things during the war; he allowed the Jewish question to be dealt with by subordinates, who wished to prevent immigration of more Jewish refugees to Palestine. For his part, Roosevelt chose not to make persecution of Jews a central issue for fear it would erode support for the war effort.

Our answer is: They should have but they could not. Of course, world Jewry and especially the American Jews, the only major community

relatively untouched by the war, should have raised an outcry, day after day, that would have pierced the prevailing indifference. Certainly it was the moral obligation of this community not to continue with "business as usual."

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The record of rescue after 1944 is, thus, far better than that in 1942 and 1943, precisely because the fortunes of war had changed. But even in the last months of the war, much more could have been done; for example, the Allies still obstinately refused to bomb Auschwitz or the Roosevelt administration.

It was too late to save the millions already murdered, but many thousands were rescued.

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A Success
For Reagan
In Africa

By Stephen R. Luntz

W

Soviet Murder Case Started With Poaching, Ended in Purge

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — An official Soviet account of a miscarriage of justice, in which five men were falsely accused of a double murder in 1981, has ended with a wholesale purge of police and judicial officials in the western republic of Belorusia.

The shake-up, of apparently unusual severity in a case of this kind, was reported earlier this month in the government newspaper Izvestia. It followed an account of how policemen had extracted confessions by torture and conspired with prosecutors, the judge and other officials to gain convictions of men who were innocent of the murder.

The story, as first told in Izvestia last November, began on the night of July 8, 1981, when two investigators cruising a lake in southern Belorusia looking for poachers came across four men fishing illegally with nets stolen from a local processing plant.

The poachers were ordered to shore, and there, according to court testimony, they attacked the investigators, beat them, then held them underwater to be sure they were dead.

Within days, police in the town of Mozyr arrested five local men who, it turned out, did not know one another. When they were brought to court early last year in the provincial capital of Gomel, the prosecution produced

confessions and demanded the death penalty, standard punishment for killing officials in the course of their duty.

The judge settled on labor camp terms of 15 years for three of the men, eight years for the fourth and two years for the fifth, who was found not to have been a direct participant in the killings.

So matters stood until the small hours of April 30, 1983, when another double murder occurred in the Mozyr area in which poaching was involved. In this case, two policemen stopped a van being driven without lights, and the four men inside leaped out, fatally stabbing the policemen and drove off. But before dying, one of the policemen managed to radio the van's license number to headquarters.

The four men and a 16-year-old boy, all relatives, were arrested, and the carcass of a steer that had been stolen from a state farm was found inside the van.

As the second crime was investigated, clues suggesting that the two crimes were linked became overwhelming. The boy told investigators that his father and two uncles, who had been in the van, had stolen a fisherman's net two years earlier.

The boy also disclosed that his brother, the fourth man in the van, had a gun. A crime laboratory was able to determine that it had been taken from the body of one of the two fishery inspectors killed in 1981, according to the account of the two murder cases, published in Izvestia on Nov. 26.

The four men who had been in the van were convicted of both double murders, and the boy's father, one uncle and brother were sentenced to be shot. The other uncle was given 15 years at hard labor, and the boy himself was sentenced to seven years for knowing of the murders and not reporting them.

Izvestia said the prison sentences of the five men falsely convicted of the murder of the two fishery inspectors had been quashed and replaced by new prison terms for poaching equivalent to time already served. No mention was made of compensation.

On March 4, Izvestia announced the dismissals of the Belarusian minister of internal affairs, Major General Gennadi N. Zhabitsky, and his deputy, P.S. Zhuk, the two officials responsible for the police in the republic. Among others removed were the chief prosecutor, Adam I. Mogilitsky; his deputy, P.V. Dudkovsky, and the judge in the first trial, Vladimir V. Pylychenko, who was a member of the Belarusian Supreme Court.

Izvestia also reported the dismissal of M.K. Zhavnerovich, an "investigator for especially important cases."

Finally, the Mozyr police chief, two of his assistants and several other officials who were not identified were also removed from their posts.

The newspaper said some of those involved would be brought to trial. It also disclosed that most had received severe reprimands on their party records. In Soviet circumstances, this can be a serious penalty, ruining careers.

Warsaw Upholds Ban on Crucifixes; School to Reopen

United Press International

GARWOLIN, Poland — Communist authorities upheld a ban on crucifixes Monday at a school that has become the center of a dispute between the government and the Roman Catholic Church.

The decision was made on the eve of a regular meeting of the Catholic Episcopate, the highest church executive body. The Episcopate is to meet Tuesday to discuss the ban imposed March 7 at a vocational school near the town of Garwolin outside Warsaw. The government later extended the ban to all state-run schools.

In February, Wladyslaw Silarowicki, a former legal adviser to Solidarity and a defender of political dissidents, wrote an open letter to General Jaruzelski charging that "some state organs" were flouting Polish law. He urged General Jaruzelski to order proper investigations into the St. Martin's, Przemysl and Bednarkiewicz cases.

Mr. Silarowicki has since been placed under investigation for allegedly making slanderous charges harmful to Polish state interests.



Barbara Sadowska

to have gone to trial in early February, has since been remanded to the prosecutor for further investigation.

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Sergio Osmeña Jr., 67, Dies; Ran Against Marcos in 1969

United Press International

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Sergio Osmeña Jr., 67, a former Philippine senator who unsuccessfully ran against President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the 1969 elections, died Sunday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Osmeña was the son of Sergio Osmeña Sr., the president of the Philippines before and after World War II. The younger Mr. Osmeña was considered a pariah by some factions of exiled Filipinos but was associated with Mr. Marcos by some of the president's opponents. He was a former governor of Cebu Island and four times the mayor of Cebu City.

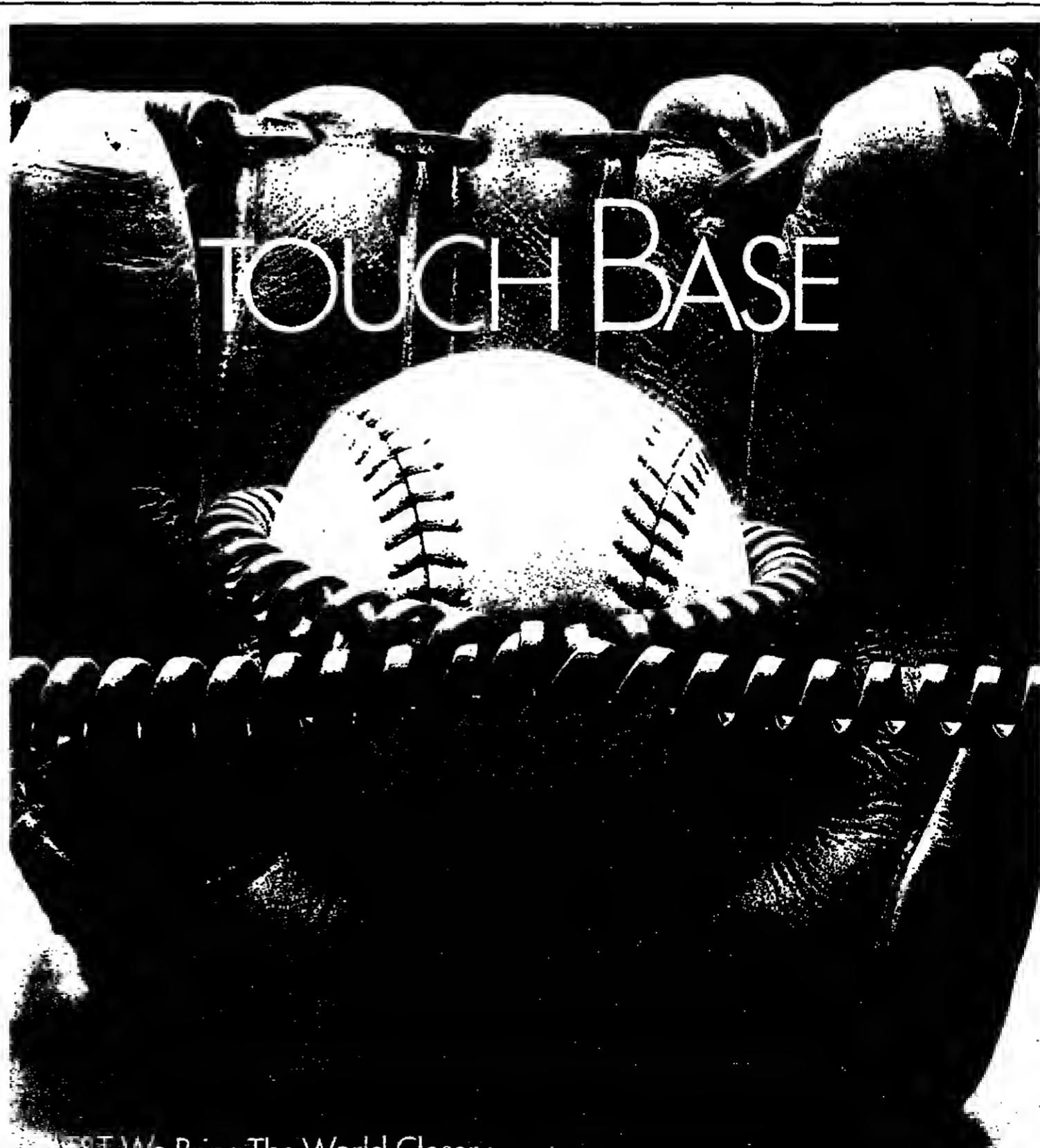
Following his election loss to Mr. Marcos, he went to the United States with his family. In 1971, he returned to the Philippines and was seriously injured by a hand grenade during a political rally.

■ Other deaths:

John K. Emerson, 76, an Asian expert and retired Foreign Service officer who was deputy chief of mission of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo from 1962 to 1967, Saturday at Stanford University Hospital in California after a stroke.

Archie J. Old Jr., 77, a retired U.S. Air Force lieutenant general who led the 1943 bombing raid against a ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt, Germany, Saturday at March Air Force Base, California.

Paulo Duarte, 84, a Brazilian his-



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U.S. Defenders of UNESCO

Scientists Say Agency's Role in Research Is Critical

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

projects. A U.S. committee has a direct role in the program's search for mineral and energy sources.

Americans have a seat on the five-member directorate of the International Hydrological Program, a position that presumably will be forfeited if Washington pulls out of UNESCO. The United States also stands to lose its seat on the governing council of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Program, which has 10,000 researchers in more than 100 countries.

One way the United States can continue to participate in UNESCO's programs structure and management," he wrote, "but in the area of sciences at least, there is no real alternative to UNESCO at the present time."

"There is much criticism leveled at UNESCO's programs structure and management," he wrote, "but in the area of sciences at least, there is no real alternative to UNESCO at the present time."

In a letter to the State Department last October, the foreign secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Walter A. Rosenblith, a biophysicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented the scientists' case.

"The scientists say that if Washington withdraws at the end of this year, as threatened, it will forfeit a leading role in UNESCO's global research projects and cut Americans from important scientific developments."

Dr. Robert M. White, president of the National Academy of Engineering, who has played a key role in organizing international research on climate, cited studies that are under way in geology, oceanography, hydrology, chemistry and conservation.

"We benefit a great deal from them," he said. "We can't do them alone, and some way must be found to continue them."

The United States is not alone in its dissatisfaction with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Britain, West Germany and several other members have wanted that they too may walk out. Two weeks ago, 24 industrial nations gave UNESCO a list of proposed changes on matters from news censorship to financial practices. The United States joined in the protest, a sign that if the demands are met, it may not carry out its threat to withdraw.

Last December, in announcing the U.S. intention to pull out, the State Department complained that UNESCO had "extraneously politicized virtually every subject it deals with" and exhibited hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press, and has demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion."

Nevertheless, the State Department has given high marks to UNESCO's scientific projects. In a report to Congress in February 1983, it praised research programs "from neurobiology to mapping of ocean currents, from developing small-scale energy sources to the ecology of human settlements."

Through UNESCO, U.S. scientists are allowed "in areas where, for political reasons, they would have been otherwise restricted," the report said. The State Department and the National Academy of Sciences are said to be exploring ways to protect this scientific role of UNESCO.

The future of U.S. participation in three UNESCO programs is uncertain. More than 350 Americans work in the International Geological Correlation Program; American researchers direct 10 of its 60

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Portuguese Social Democrats Back Mota Pinto on Strategy

Reuters

LISBON — The deputy prime minister, Carlos Mota Pinto, won a policy victory at a weekend congress of his Social Democratic Party that bolsters the Portuguese coalition government, political sources said Monday.

Mr. Mota Pinto, a 47-year-old law professor, won support for continuing the party's partnership with Prime Minister Mario Soares's Socialists and postponing until January the possibly disruptive choice of a presidential candidate.

The outgoing president, António Ramalho Eanes, is barred constitutionally from a third term after his present one ends in December 1983.

At a three-day congress in the northern city of Braga, Mr. Mota Pinto was elected leader of the party's National Political Committee by a majority of 60 percent. But his faction won only 25 of the 50 seats on the National Council, the main policy-making body between congresses.

His main rival, the chief of the Azores regional government, Joaquim Mota Amaral, 51, secured 19 of the 50 seats. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, 35, holds the balance of power with the remaining six seats.

Both favored choosing a presidential candidate immediately. Mr.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Philip Glass's Audacious 'Akhnaton' Premiered in Stuttgart

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — The seemingly unlikely marriage between the European operatic establishment and contemporary American music reached a new and, in many respects, richly promising stage with the world premiere of Philip Glass's "Akhnaton" by the opera company of the Württemberg State Theatre.

Glass is the most popular creative figure in the specifically American phenomenon known variously as "minimalist," "repetitive" or "trance" music, among other overlapping terms. His music has gained relatively wide popularity on both sides of the Atlantic, largely because of the apparent simplicity of the basic material, small rhythmic and melodic building blocks that can be contemplated at great length in the trancelike state they tend to induce.

Parallel to this is Glass's interest in Oriental musical and theatrical ideas, which implies an altogether different approach to theater than usually practiced in the Old World's opera houses. His first "opera" was the 1976 "Einstein on the Beach," a Robert Wilson spectacle in which the music did not play a very assertive role. Two seasons ago for the Netherlands Opera he did "Satyagraha" on the early life of Gandhi. This work soon had a second production here, staged by Achim Freyer.

As a result, Stuttgart — whose *Generalmusikdirektor* is the American Dennis Russell Davies — commissioned "Akhnaton" (or "Echnaton") in the Teutonic orthography used here), which had its premiere Saturday under Davies's sympathetic musical direction and in Freyer's prodigiously imaginative and colorful production. The U.S.

premiere will be at the New York City Opera in the fall. The Akhnaton of the title, however spelled, is the Egyptian pharaoh of the 14th century B.C. who, in a reign lasting 17 years, overthrew the existing pantheon of gods and its priesthood and society to establish a religion with a single god, Aton, perhaps civilization's earliest approximation of monotheism mixed with a kind of sun worship. The entities this aroused, and the loss of empire and economic chaos that resulted, led to the return of the old order after Akhnaton's death, although in Glass's own libretto the pharaoh himself, his wife, Nefertiti, and their six daughters are the victims of an uprising.

It is not the surface events of Akhnaton's life and reign that come out so much in this work, but his estrangement from his world in religion, art and politics; a monarch with a mishapen body but strong ideals, and perhaps also a real model in antiquity for the Oedipus legend.

The work is in three acts and 11 scenes, with the music continuous in each act. The sung text is in different languages of antiquity, while the public is informed by a singer who appears in various guises — at the end as a guide, reading guidebooks to camera-snapping tourists about the ruins of the capital established by Akhnaton.

The action unfolds in a chronological but non-narrative way, with each scene being a tableau that presents a particular situation, but does not advance the action in any theatrically "well-made" way. The curiously busy immobility of the music matches the essentially static quality of the stage action. Yet this work moves physically and is strangely moving. Glass has adapted his minimalist ideas shrewdly to a maximalist opera house orchestra —

no violins, but almost everything else, including a synthesizer and a large percussion group — and his orchestral writing bathes almost every scene in a distinct tonal color.

Freyer, who staged the work and with Ilona Freyer designed sets and costumes, contributed a daring use of lighting and color, and sometimes supplied striking mobile images to represent static events — beginning with an opening scene in which the passing of power from the dead pharaoh (Akhnaton's father) was conveyed by the son racing around the mummy until the wrappings had transferred from the dead to the living.

The delicate scene of the Akhnaton-Nefertiti love duet, bathed in blue light and with the couple silhouetted facing each other on mobile thrones, was another striking stage picture, as was the scene of the royal couple "at home" with their daughters (in a soft golden light), suspended on swings and framed as if in a family picture.

Vocally the production was well-served, although the writing for voices as such was the least interesting element in the musical structure. As Akhnaton, the countertenor Paul Esswood excelled, singing with an almost otherworldly resonance that helped define the part. Milagro Vargas (Nefertiti), Maria Flusman (Akhnaton's grotesquely domineering mother), Wolfgang Probst (Haremhab, leader of the military) and Arndt Baummann (leader of the old guard priesthood) headed a large and well-knit cast.

The audience reaction was considerably more vigorous than the customary response to new works with, at a random reckoning, a decibel ratio of about 2 to 1 in favor; in itself a just reward for Stuttgart's bold venture.

Lagerfeld's Chanel Warm-Up

By Hébé Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Karl Lagerfeld will bring out his first collection today under his own name — which may explain why the Chanel ready-to-wear collection, shown Monday, was not the total success it could have been. Well aware of the fashion spotlight zeroing in on

PARIS FASHION

him, Lagerfeld must be saving his big guns for L-Day. The director of his new house, Rose-Marie Le Gallais, sat through the Chanel show, bundled up in her fur coat — as if to hide some fashion secret.

The question at Chanel's was, "How much of it will be Chanel and how much Lagerfeld?" The answer was about 50-50 as against 75 percent Chanel and 25 percent Lagerfeld at the costume shows in January. This shows the increasing hold of Lagerfeld's hand on the Chanel image — which sometimes worked and other times did not. The first part of the show was excellent, the second was mishmash at best. All of it was terribly commercial, which has never been too much of a worry here. Since Lagerfeld has been in charge, the ready-to-wear sales have been up by 45 percent, according to Michel Pietrini, director of the Chanel house.

Lagerfeld must be credited for breaking the stiff mold around the Chanel image. By playing with the proportions, changing the accessories, as well as the music and the general delivery of the show, he kept updating the image. His slightly longer skirt with definitely shorter cardigan was younger and kickier. The short T-shirt suits were new but not as successful as the toy soldier suits, made of brown jersey and Persian lamb. Lagerfeld even had a long Chanel suit, with pleated skirt almost to the ankles, but with only two such suits on the runway, this was a half-hearted effort at catching up with the rest of Paris fashions.

His combinations of poplin raincoats with very Chanel tweed cardigans worked out, but most of his pants, too big and too full, did not. Black hose with flat shoes, pearl chokers instead of long chains, and cute ribboned berets were cleverly mixed with the traditional boaters, gold belts, rows of gold buttons and camelia signature. The little incestuous fashion game with Yves Saint Laurent went on, as in a combination of Chanel coat with Saint Laurent-type pants.

Lagerfeld can also be thanked for broadening the Chanel base with active sportswear. Having invented the Chanel jeans suit, he opened the show with Chanel sporty outfit for all occasions, including fishing. "How chic to have your own Chanel skating suit," said Lynn Wyatt, the Houston socialite who never misses a fashion trick.

The evening wear is where Lagerfeld did not quite make it, despite the black velvet and white satin charm bracelet. There were also a couple of black dresses, including a black chiffon with exquisite sequin embroidery, but the black sheath with embroidered sequined bag on the hip looked like an old Chloé and too gaudy for this house's image.

Bathrobes over pajamas may well turn into an important Paris trend. But unlike the Claudio Montezinos shown over the weekend, which were quintessential chic, Lagerfeld's offer looked like, well, bathrobes over pajamas.

Tribute to Dancer Anton Dolin

Reuters

LONDON — Dame Alicia Markova is organizing a special performance with some of the world's top ballet dancers at Covent Garden June 24 in memory of Sir Anton Dolin, Britain's first international ballet star. Sir Anton died in Paris last November at the age of 79.



Lagerfeld suit for Chanel

Linda Gray (Sue Ellen in the "Dallas" television series), was captured by American Harper's Bazaar to model Paris ready-to-wear in their August issue. A former model, Gray obviously needs no help when it comes to clothes. Creating a near-night at Dior, and the only excitement to come out of this collection, she was wearing a black leather suit by Alaïa. "I bought it in Los Angeles a year ago," she said.

Showing today in his usual humble one-room setting, Alaïa continues to be one of the most exciting fashion stories in Paris. This, unfortunately, was not the case at Dior's where Gérard Pemmeroux, who was designing his second women's collection, showed every sign of being stranded. With military music which seemed right out of World War I, Pemmeroux was on a strangely anachronistic warpath, maybe because of the confused situation in this house's management, which is suffering a power struggle at the top. Gray had the pink shade in one of the dresses.

Other Paris collections included a few hits among a lot of misses. Jean-Paul Gaultier, who related to Kenzo and London street fashions, is to be watched, because he can be both fun and fashion. His spot on the Japanese, with stuffy black layered outfit with backs cut out to show red bottom sequin bikini, were a riot. Michel Klein can deliver excellent knits, young and pretty and at a third of the price of more established names. Anne-Marie Beretta's story is wrapped up in one word: coats, coats and more coats.

Two Collections of Vintage Jazz — With and Without Vocals

By Michael Zwirin
International Herald Tribune

IN 1935, a teen-age named Otto Jung collecting jazz records in Frankfurt especially liked Benny Goodman, but there were often vocals and he did not like them. He wrote a letter to the Elektrola company in Berlin asking for a list of Goodman records without singers on them.

The company didn't have the answer, but passed the letter along to a young jazz fanatic in Berlin, Hans Blumthorn, who also resented singers and he did not like them. He wrote a letter to the Elektrola company in Berlin asking for a list and mailed it to Jung. They began a correspondence and remain good friends today.

For purists who still cling together over such preferences, two collections of the style of jazz called "classic" are conveniently segregated. Editors Gunther Schuller and Martin Williams have included only a token vocal or two in 80 tracks by 30 bands in their six-record Smithsonian Institution "Big Band Jazz: From the Beginning to the Fifties" collection. (Smithsonian Recordings, P.O. Box 10230, Des Moines, Iowa 50336.)

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Leaders were often the best musicians in their bands, as well as the best looking. Go down the line: Charlie Barnet ("Skyliner"), Duke Ellington ("Take the 'A' Train"), Woody Herman ("Bijou"). These superstars of their day, even those who led more commercial bands, like Harry James ("The Mole"), made hits out of music they were passionate about. Nowadays stars are made by playing the music they think their audience wants to buy.

Moving into the '40s and '50s with Boyd Raeburn's "Boyd Meets Stravinsky," Gil Evans' arrangement of Charlie Parker's "Donna Lee" for Claude Thornhill's band (you have to take your hat off to Thornhill for taking such a risk after having won two Billboard magazine polls in the "sweet band" category) and Dizzy Gillespie's "Things to Come," we can sense the freezing

pitched some of the original 78s into wrong keys). But moving ahead to Jimmie Lunceford, Benny Goodman and early Basie, even the most up-to-date jazz lover is bound to find a tinge of nostalgia.

These big bands made the popular music of their time. Although many of them lament the passing of the big-band age, forget how many forgettable big bands there were, these are the best, as well as most popular. In its commercial impact, Benny Goodman's "Mission to Moscow" can be compared to the latest hit by the rock group AC/DC, in pre-inflationary currency, in any case. On "Starburst," Artie Shaw confirms that he is a master instrumentalist as well as a matine idol, with taste and integrity as well as mass appeal.

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It was also a continuation of the same ethic — Charlie Barnet rode a horse into a hotel lobby, the Stones threw TV sets out hotel windows. The road was still the road, and everybody was still nourished by Bessie Smith and Billie Holiday. Which may seem like a contradiction with the opening of this review, but produced Ed Michel's two-record collection "The Jazz Singers" (Prestige) — from Smith to Flora Purim — that shows a prejudice against singers in the world of jazz was just that — prejudice.

As Michel writes in his liner notes, "every-

one has her/his prejudice . . . I've never quite gotten past feeling that there was Billie (Holiday) and then Everybody Else." His collection refutes that prejudice, but they are choice selections by a choice handful, many of whom also felt that there was Billie and then Everybody Else, by the few who know how to make a song their own by adding vitality, risk, discovery. Their voices are adding instruments, and the instrumentalists backing them are anything but parenthetical. Charlie Parker with Sarah Vaughan ("Lover Man"), Ben Webster with Ella Fitzgerald ("Mellow Tone") and Louis Armstrong's trumpet after his vocal on "Ain't Misbehavin'" all provide organic, essential extensions to the verbal essence.

The musicians on both of these collections were forced by the technical limitations of the 78-rpm record to say what they had to say in three minutes. Economy of statement was hurt by the LP, although sound fidelity ultimately was helped. Permissiveness is not always bad, it depends on what you are permitted to do — the splendor of Coltrane would never have had a chance to bloom in three minutes. But it is hard to avoid a tinge of nostalgic listening to trumpet Fan Navarro — on Billy Eckstine's "Tell Me, Pretty Baby" (the Prestige collection) — telling such a complete story in only one blues chorus, sounding like an integral part of the arrangement rather than an outlier, ending with a confident, intelligent run leading logically into the next written ensemble.

These may well have been the good old days, when jazz was as well as a commodity, when time was swing more than money. Tunes include the nationwide airways Up to the closing as Well Street.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swire Earnings Soar 39% On Cathay Pacific Earnings

Reuters

HONG KONG — Swire Pacific Ltd. said Monday that its 1983 earnings rose 39 percent, to \$37.3 million Hong Kong dollars (\$107.3 million), from \$60.7 million dollars a year earlier.

The company's aviation sector, led by its Cathay Pacific Airways subsidiary, led the way, said Swire's chairman, Duncan Buck.

Mr. Buck said Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co. also contrib-

uted to the 1983 profit figures, which he did not break down. He said further expansion of Cathay Pacific was planned, including new routes to Tehran and Frankfurt and increased services to Australia.

But Swire has no plans for new projects in the property sector, despite steady sales growth of the company's residential apartments on Hong Kong Island and the expectation of a slight recovery in local property prices, Mr. Buck said.

The company's property arm, Swire Properties Ltd., has reduced its valuation reserve by 1.16 billion dollars in the last year, he added.

The net asset value of Swire Pacific was reduced to 11.09 dollars a Class A share and 2.22 dollars a Class B share by the end of last year, from 12.33 and 2.47 dollars respectively, a year earlier. The reduction followed a revaluation of Swire's properties.

Mr. Buck said steady to higher growth is expected in all sectors of Swire Pacific, except for the offshore services division, where a fall in earnings is possible. He declined to forecast a dividend for 1984.

British Steel Blames Strike for Output Cut

Reuters

LONDON — Production at British Steel Corp.'s Scunthorpe works will be cut in half, to 30,000 metric tons a week, owing to low coal stocks resulting from a miners' strike, the company said.

A British Steel spokesman said Sunday that coal stocks at other plants are adequate for now. The miners' strike, now two weeks old, has closed 80 percent of Britain's 175 pits.

COMPANY NOTES

Broken Hill Proprietary Co. of Australia said it will acquire all shares outstanding of Usmal Consolidated Ltd. after gaining more than 90 percent of Usmal's issued capital in its takeover bid. Usmal shareholders will receive 320 Queensland Coal Trust units for every 100 Usmal shares instead of the 310 units they would have received if acceptances had exceeded 75 percent but fallen short of 90.

Deutsche Bank AG will pay a dividend of 12 Deutsche marks (\$4.56) a share for 1983, up from 11 marks a share in 1982, and plans a 1-for-12 rights issue to raise 565 million DM in new capital. It will also ask shareholders to approve a plan to issue convertible bonds of as much as 750 million DM, with a conversion price not to exceed 250 DM. The rights issue, priced at 250 DM a 50 DM nominal share, will raise nominal capital by 113 million DM, to 1.47 billion DM.

Eastern Airlines has found about 40 percent of the \$75 million it expects to earn through increased productivity in 1984, its staff newspaper, Falcon, said. Eastern has not posted a profit since 1979 and its loss last year was a record \$183.7 million. Industry sources said the chairman, Frank Borman, told a

Germany Clears Grundig Merger

Reuters

WEST BERLIN — The Federal Cartel Office here has approved Philips NV's takeover of Grundig AG, a spokesman for the office said Monday. Earlier in the month, West German officials had threatened to block the Dutch electronics giant from taking over the German company because of doubts about the impact on competition.

The cartel office spokesman said that as a condition for approval of the takeover, Philips has agreed to divest itself of its 15-percent stake in Loewe Opta GmbH, the West German television maker, by the end of next year. Grundig is to give up its dictating-machine sales operations by the same date.

Under an agreement reached last month, Philips will take over day-to-day operations of Grundig beginning April 1. Eventually, Philips will increase its 24.5-percent stake in Grundig to 50.4 percent.

forms technical services on a contract basis.

Porsche AG, the West German car company, has called a news conference for Thursday to respond to speculation it is about to go public, a company spokesman said. Last week Adam Battanyan, general manager of the Frankfurt-based merchant bank ABC Daus & Co., said Louis Pisch, one of the grandchildren of Porsche's founder, Ferdinand Porsche, was seeking to sell his 9.5-percent stake.

Rhône-Poulenc SA, the French state-owned chemical company, is planning to build a production plant for very pure polycrystalline silicon. The plant will have an initial capacity of 100 metric tons a year and will be the first silicon production unit in France. Some of the silicon will be converted into wafers and bars by Rhône-Siltec at a plant that Rhône-Poulenc and a U.S. company, Siltec, will build at Mantes, northwest of Paris.

NZ Forest Products Ltd. expects record taxied earnings of more than 70 million New Zealand dollars (\$46.3 million) in the year ending March 31, the chairman, Lyn Papps, said at a special meeting. The previous record was 61.32 million dollars earned last year.

Pan American World Airways Inc. said it will ask shareholders to approve formation of a holding company to be called Pan Am Corp. The holding company would have two main subsidiaries, Pan American World Airways, Inc., which is the airline, and Pan Am World Services, Inc. which per-

Korean Air Lines Takes Steps To Improve Its Reputation

(Continued from Page 7)

port skidded off an icy runway. That time no one was hurt.

It was the Anchorage collision, more than the 007 tragedy, that spurred the training and crew changes, Mr. Cho said.

Mr. Cho insisted, however, that other changes, including shifts of several senior executives, had nothing to do with last year's accidents and were part of a normal turnover intended to reinvigorate the company. His older brother, Choong Hoon, remains as Hanjin Group chairman.

Nevertheless, one industry analyst in Seoul said, "They're having a clear shake-up."

By many standards, 1983 was not a bad year for KAL. The airline showed a profit of \$3.2 million but better than the previous two years, when losses were recorded partly because of the low-fare policy. Revenue on cargo operations rose 15 percent in 1983 over the previous year, and the number of passengers carried, 4.8 million, was 11 percent higher than the year before.

But nearly all of the airline's passenger growth came on domestic routes, where KAL has a monopoly. The number of travelers on the 130 weekly international flights held steady, which analysts said may suggest tougher times ahead.

Air industry analysts here believe that passenger skittishness about KAL is only part of the problem. New government restrictions on overseas travel by South Koreans have hurt, as has Pan American World Airways, which joined KAL and Northwest Orient Airlines last summer in flying to the United States from Korea.

And a falloff in construction in the Middle East has pinched many South Korean companies. KAL among them. Companies based in South Korea do a considerable amount of construction work abroad, and it is estimated that

Exco is raising \$68.3 million (\$99 million) through a rights issue allowing shareholders to buy one new share at 450 pence for every four shares they already hold. Exco shares tumbled 50 pence to close at 518 pence.

The announcement came just six months after Exco raised £48 million through a rights issue.

The cool reception to the latest issue came despite buoyant profits. Exco reported that pretax profit in 1983 totaled £23.5 million, double the restated figure of £16 million for 1982, and analysts predict that profit will double again in 1984.

Exco is a money and bullion broker with interests in stockbroking, investment management and venture capital. But the company's star performer recently has been its 52-percent stake in Teletrac Inc., an electronic financial information service based in New York. In 1983, Teletrac accounted for nearly 60 percent of Exco's pretax profit.

The company said it plans to use the rights issue proceeds partly to buy the 32 percent it does not already own in W.L. Carr, Sons & Co., a Hong Kong stockbrokerage.

Exco also plans to set up a stock brokerage in London with partners belonging to the stock exchange. Exchange rules limit an outside shareholder to 29.9 percent of a member firm, but that ceiling is expected to rise.

In another diversification, Exco said it has agreed to pay £1.6 million for 55 percent of London Forfacing Co., recently set up by Jack Wilson and Stathis Papoutsis, former senior executives at Hungarian International Bank in London. The new firm will operate in the *à l'orfait* market, which involves trading of bank-guaranteed promissory notes or bills of exchange used to finance international trade.

The rest of the rights issue proceeds are largely earmarked for acquisitions. Richard Davey, a director of Exco, said the company wants to acquire fund management and money brokerage business in the United States.

The plant, to include two cement mills and coal grinding operations, is expected to be completed in the second half of 1986.

many as 50 percent of the South Koreans aboard KAL overseas flights are contractors, engineers and laborers.

Still, the airline is pushing forward. It is renegotiating its agreement with the United States in an attempt to open routes to Oakland, California, and Chicago in 1985.

In addition, KAL has bought two Boeing 747 "stretched" planes for \$230 million, one of which will replace the airliner shot down. The purchases, however, increase the company's already significant debt, which totalled more than \$1 billion at the end of 1983.

KAL is also offering \$100,000 in compensation and so-called condolence money to the families of flight 007 victims. So far, payments have gone to the relatives of 49 passengers — 43 South Koreans, 5 Taiwanese and a Filipino.

And more basic types of public relations have not been ignored. In one cosmetic change that has received little notice, KAL planes that travel from New York to Seoul no longer carry the designation flight 007. It is flight 017 these days.

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March 20, 1984

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SPORTS

Houston, Georgetown Win, Join Kentucky, Virginia in Final Four

New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS — Houston and Georgetown completed the Final Four for the NCAA championship in Seattle.

Houston (31-4) earned its third consecutive trip to the Final Four when it defeated Wake Forest, 68-

NCAA TOURNAMENT

63, in the Midwest Regional final Sunday. In the West Regional final, Georgetown overpowered Dayton, 61-49.

Next Saturday, Georgetown (32-3) plays Kentucky (29-4), and Houston (31-5) goes against Virginia (21-11). The championship is set for April 2.

Houston's Akeem Olajuwon was the difference in the Midwest final. The 7-foot (2.13-meter) junior center dominated offensively and defensively in one of his more spirited games this season.

"Usually, Akeem is quiet and we try to get him fired up before a game," said Michael Young, the team's leading scorer. "But today, Akeem was going around the locker room telling us that we had to win."

Olajuwon scored 29 points, making 14 of 16 shots; most of them those rim-rattling dunks that count for 2 points but say so much more. Wake Forest chose to concede the inside to Olajuwon, a strategy the Coach Carl Tacy would later regret.

"We gave everything we had," said Donohoe. "We made it to the Final Eight in the country. We're finished and down. But when we wake up Monday, we'll be as proud as if we had won it all."

"It's frightening," Dayton's Roosevelt Chapman said of Ewing's play. "Ewing is very mammal. He's like an octopus with hands all over the place. And for a guy like myself who likes driving and having time, it was very distracting. He really changed my game."

Ewing limited Chapman to only 10 shots and 13 points, eight points below his season average and 17 below what he had averaged in the first three tournament games.

Yet, perhaps the most frightening aspect of Georgetown's victory was that it was not only Ewing who was the intimidator. Other Hoyas such as Bill Marin, who had 10 rebounds, and the freshman Michael Graham, who had five rebounds and eight points — mostly on awe-inspiring dunks — followed Ewing's lead. All of this should make Georgetown's semifinal game against Kentucky the marquee of the tournament.

"It'll be the Rockies against the Alps," said the Dayton coach Don Donohoe. "Maybe they should go with a four-man referee crew or an NFL crew."

Georgetown forced Dayton into shooting only 33 percent, 10 of 30, in the second half and turned the game into a rout.

At Los Angeles, Patrick Ewing scored 15 points, grabbed 7 rebounds and blocked three shots to help Georgetown batter and beat Dayton.

South African Seeks to Run for U.K. in Olympics

The Associated Press

LONDON — Zola Budd, of South Africa, the fastest woman in the world over 5,000 meters, applied for British citizenship on Monday, officials announced, apparently opening the way for her to run for Britain in the 1984 Summer Olympics.

Budd, 17, flew into Britain secretly with her parents on Saturday and was given permission to settle in Britain because she had a British-born grandfather.

"An application for registration as a British citizen arrived this morning," said Brian Willis, a spokesman for the Home Office. "It is being processed in the normal way."

British Home Secretary Leon Brittan has promised "sympathetic" consideration if Budd applies for a British passport — apparently meaning it will be speeded up to make her eligible for the British team at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Budd's South African-born fa-

ther, Frank, a retired printer, is the son of a Londoner who emigrated and is regarded under Britain's 1981 Nationality Act as British by descent.

Earlier, excited British track and field officials hailed Budd's arrival but said they had no immediate word on whether she hopes to make the British Olympic squad.

"This is a most interesting development and I look upon it with some excitement," said Nigel Cooper, general secretary of the British Amateur Athletics Board. "We are waiting to hear from her to find out exactly what she wants to do."

In January, Budd ran the fastest time in the 5,000 meters of 15 minutes, 1.83 seconds, a staggering 6.43 seconds under the world record of May Decker. Budd, who runs barefoot, also holds unofficial junior world best marks at 3,000 and 1,500 meters.

But none of the white teen-ager's achievements is recognized officially. South Africa is barred from in-

Eastwood Leads From Start to End For PGA Victory

Compiled By Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS — Bob Eastwood won his first title in 12 years on the PGA Tour Sunday, capturing the New Orleans Open with a final round of 2-under-par 70 for a total of 16-under 272.

"I really feel great," said Eastwood, whose previous best finish was second place in last year's Tournament Players Championship. "I knew I could win. It was a matter of time when I could put it all together."

Eastwood, 38, held the lead for all four rounds. During the last three rounds he was the sole leader, the first time a PGA winner has led without a tie in all rounds this year. He finished three strokes ahead of runner-up Larry Rinker, who closed with a 68 to jump into second with a 275.

Grouped five strokes behind the leaders in third were Doug Tewell (72), who entered the final round in second, John Adams (68) and John Mahaffey (71). Bernhard Langer of West Germany finished sixth with a 70/278.

(UPI, AP)



Maricica Puica of Romania and Carlos Lopes of Portugal, breaking the victory tape.

Lopes, Puica Capture Cross-Country Titles

Los Angeles Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — Carlos Lopes of Portugal who overtook Pat Porter of the United States about three kilometers (1.8 miles) from the finish to win the 12-kilometer race at the world cross-country championships Sunday.

World 10,000-meter champion Alberto Cova of Italy finished 11th, while world marathon champion Robert de Castella of Australia was a disappointing 21st.

In the women's event, a five-kilometer race, Maricica Puica, 33, of Romania, the world record-holder in the mile, won in 15:56.

Grete Waitz of Norway, going for her sixth world cross-country championship title, finished third.

The Soviet Union's Galina Zakhava finished second. Zakhava and Waitz were clocked in 15:58.

Puica — who also beat Waitz in the 1982 world cross-country championships — surged past the Norwegian on the final straightaway to win.

runner-up in last year's world cross-country championships, finished in 33 minutes, 25 seconds.

He was followed by England's Tim Hutchings in 33:30 and Steve Jones of Wales in 33:32.

Porter, who had led from the start until Lopes broke away between 9 and 10 kilometers to move in front, finished fourth in 33:34.

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Transition

American League

BALTIMORE — Sam McDowell, pitcher, and Mike Scott, relief pitcher.

CHICAGO — Carl Yastrzemski and Rick Sutcliffe, catchers; Jerry Reuss, pitchers; Joe DeMaio, first baseman; Dave Yost and Gary Carter, outfielders; and Mike Morgan, shortstop.

CLEVELAND — Acquired Tom Seaver, pitcher, from the Mets.

DETROIT — Acquired Alan Trammell, shortstop, from the Red Sox.

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DETROIT

ART BUCHWALD

Death of a Salesman

The Developing Countries Are Slowing Their Rush To Rearm, Spelling Leaner Times for Arms Merchants — headline in *The New York Times*

WASHINGTON — Willy Loman arrived home from his trip around the world, and dropped his two large sample cases in the hall.

His wife Linda rushed out to meet him. "How did it go?" she asked him, although she could tell the answer by the look on his face.

"I didn't get a nibble," Willy said. "It used to be I could walk into the capital of any Third World country with a pressed suit and shiny my shoes, and come back with a couple of billion dollars in orders. But now I'm lucky if a minister of defense will even look at my line. I think I've lost my touch."



Buchwald

Linda took his coat. "It isn't your fault, Willy. I heard on the radio this morning the Third World countries can't get the loans to buy arms like they did in the go-go days of the '70s."

Willy said. "My archers are killing me. I almost closed a deal with King Hussein for 1,600 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. It would have made the whole trip worthwhile."

Linda asked. "What happened?"

"The king got sore at Reagan, attacked the U.S. and said he'd probably buy the stuff from the Soviets. Hell, 10 years ago he was on his knees begging me for anti-aircraft missiles."

"You gave it your best, Willy."

"My best is what I used to be. Danai French are undercutting us in Iraq, the British are telling their Commonwealth countries our F-16s are kites, and the West Germans are giving all sorts of credits

Video Music Test

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The Luxembourg television network RTL Monday began a three-month test of showing seven hours of video music tapes daily.

their Leopard tanks to the South Americans."

"What about Brazil? You always used to be able to sell Brazil tons of guns."

Brazil's broke. Besides they started their own arms business and now they're exporters."

"You never came back without an order from Argentina," Linda said.

"They got a new government in Argentina. The military junta that was thrown out stocked enough arms for eight Falkland Wars. It used to be when I went there everyone in the defense ministry would say, 'Willy Loman is here.' And I'd walk by all the other arms salesmen right into the commanding general's office with a big smile on my face, and he'd say, 'Get out your order book, Willy. Have I got a shopping list for you?' Now the generals are in jail, and this time when I showed up, they all laughed at me. No one pays attention to me any more."

Linda said. "Oh come on, Willy. Everyone likes you. Didn't you tell me the king of Saudi Arabia took you to dinner after you sold him the AWACS?"

"That was two years ago. This time I tried to get in the palace and some third cousin stopped me at the gate and said because of the oil glut, the king wasn't in the market for any stuff anymore."

"What about India? Indira Gandhi always gave you an order."

"She used to, but now she's buying from the Russians. I don't know, maybe I should buy a new suit. I just don't seem to have it anymore."

"Willy, you're tired. Tomorrow I know you'll get something. I hear the war is heating up in El Salvador. And Libya could invade the Sudan, and they're always going to need arms in Lebanon. And don't forget Taiwan and China. Willy, The Third World is always going to need arms salesmen, and you're still the best in the business."

Biff, Willy's son, came in. "How did you do, Dad?"

"Great. I did just great. The king of Morocco told me last night, 'Willy, if I ever get a loan from the World Bank again, I'm going to buy every Cruise missile in your sample case.'"

The suicides of seven teen-agers since February 1983 in Plano, Texas, an upper-middle-class suburb of Dallas.

"There is no good statistical backup to say X committed suicide because of a role model," said Phyllis Richman, executive director of a residential center in New Jersey for children in crisis.

"But reading about suicide could easily provoke a response that is self-destructive in those who may have been experiencing severe depression."

Mrs. Spoonhour has been interviewing experts for the past month. She has read books and medical pamphlets — anything she has been able to get her hands on — about teen-age suicides, looking for some clues to why her son decided to end his life.

She has not found them. A kid who's talking about which summer camp he's going to attend and what he wants as a graduation present doesn't sound like your suicide type," Mrs. Spoonhour said. "This was a child who was thinking ahead to the Olympics. There's no sense of mortality in that."

She said she had agreed to talk about her experience in the hope that it might help other parents in similar tragedies and ease the minds of Justin's classmates and friends, many of whom said they felt partly to blame for his death.

"In a situation like this, the community often doesn't know how to react," she said. "The experience has been pretty much the same. To treat it with silence. The family disappears into the woodwork, where they go uncommunicative. You can handle it by bringing it out, but that is very unhealthy for everybody involved, especially for the family members."

Authorities on suicide are divided over the causes and how best to treat them. The rising use of alcohol and drugs by teenagers has often coincided with an increase in suicides. But some experts believe they only aggravate the depression or loss of self-esteem associated with suicide, rather than actually cause suicide.

Suicides among young people in the United States have increased by about 300 percent in the last two decades, according to

the dramatic increases in teen-age

suicides to such factors as the breakdown of the family, increasing geographic mobility and the violence on television and in the movies. For example, friends and relatives said Robert DellaValle, a 13-year-old Peekskill youth found hanging from a tree on Feb. 4, had identified strongly with a male character who committed suicide in the movie "An Officer and a Gentleman."

"You worry how the violence on television and in movies are affecting young people today, whether the music of today is too suggestive and what role that might be playing on vulnerable kids," Lieutenant James Nelson of the Peekskill Police Department said.

Specialists agree that no single theory can account for all suicides and no single measure can prevent them.

"We're discovering that the pressures placed on adolescents in today's society are producing enormous stresses in some kids and they're not handling it very well," said the Rev. Robert Johnson, chairman of a special committee on teen-age suicide in Bethel, Connecticut. "We see kids who are isolated and who feel unworthy and alone. They are confused about life."

Psychologists and sociologists said there were certain signs that indicate a person might be considering suicide. They cited changes in eating and sleeping habits, a preoccupation with death, a decline in school work or the loss of a girlfriend or boyfriend.

Some experts say youngsters who appear "perfect" in the eyes of their peers and families may be as much at risk as those suffering from depression.

"We know about the problem of the lonely isolated adolescent," Dr. Samuel Klagsbrun, medical director of Four Winds Psychiatric Hospital in Katonah, said.

"I'm most worried about the perfect kid, the ones who can't allow themselves to have a blemish."

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The Riddle of a Teen-Ager Who Killed Himself at 14

By Lena Williams
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By most counts, Justin Spoonhour was not a typical teen-ager.

At the age of 14, his musical tastes ran more toward Beethoven and Mozart than toward Michael Jackson and Boy George. He was proud that he had a better knowledge of Shakespeare than many of his junior high school classmates.

He was awaiting his school's spring musical, in which he would sing solo with a chorale accompaniment. Already accomplished at archery, he talked of someday competing in the Olympics.

But on Feb. 14 — a day when, according to his mother, Anne, his only preoccupation was going out to play — Justin Spoonhour hanged himself from a tree near his home in Putnam Valley, New York.

"In a situation like this, the community often doesn't know how to react," she said. "The experience has been pretty much the same. To treat it with silence. The family disappears into the woodwork, where they go uncommunicative. You can handle it by bringing it out, but that is very unhealthy for everybody involved, especially for the family members."

She said she had agreed to talk about her experience in the hope that it might help other parents in similar tragedies and ease the minds of Justin's classmates and friends, many of whom said they felt partly to blame for his death.

"In a situation like this, the community often doesn't know how to react," she said. "The experience has been pretty much the same. To treat it with silence. The family disappears into the woodwork, where they go uncommunicative. You can handle it by bringing it out, but that is very unhealthy for everybody involved, especially for the family members."

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